

collector. Some ardent "anthropologists" having requested him to procure them some Aino's skulls, he tried to procure them, was informed against by a foreign consul, who did not appreciate science, imprisoned in Japan, and then sent home in confinement. When I first saw him on his return he was almost a living skeleton, in a most pitiable state of bodily and mental prostration. Under good nourishment and nursing he has slowly recovered, and is about to proceed to the Peruvian Andes to continue his labours as a zoological collector.

I may observe that there appear to be two very distinct Otters found in Formosa.

Two imperfect skulls sent by Mr. Swinhoe certainly belong to two very distinct species. The most perfect skull, which wants the cutting-teeth, belongs to the first section of the genus, as defined in my paper above referred to, with moderate-sized tubercular grinders, and a moderate-sized inner lobe to the flesh-tooth.

The second, on the contrary, which only consists of the front portion of the upper jaw, with the teeth in change from the milk to the permanent series, has a very large square tubercular grinder and a very large rounded internal lobe to the flesh-tooth, as in the second section, which I have called *Hydrogale*, in the same monograph.

I propose to indicate this species by the name of *Lutra (Hydrogale) swinhoei*. It is easily characterized by the small size of the upper cutting-teeth, the series forming only a width of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines; while the series of most other Indian Otters occupy 6 lines or half an inch, or sometimes rather more.

## 2. On a New Australian Parrakeet.

By JOHN GOULD, F.R.S. &c.

Mr. Coxen, of Brisbane in Queensland, having forwarded to me a correct drawing of a small species of Parrakeet, new to the Australian avifauna, I hasten to bring it under the notice of the Zoological Society, and to name the bird *Cyclopsitta coxeni*, in honour of the gentleman who has been the first to make us aware of the existence of the species. In size and in some other respects it is nearly allied to the *Cyclopsitta diophthalma* of Mysol, but differs in the absence of scarlet on the crown and the smaller extent of that colour on the cheeks.

### CYCLOPSITTA COXENI, Gould.

General plumage green; across the forehead a narrow band of red, which unites through the lores with a large patch of the same hue on the ear-coverts, beneath which is a patch of blue; primaries margined with blue; a patch of red on the tertiaries near the body; tail short and wholly green; bill very stout and of a horn-colour.

Total length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, bill  $\frac{5}{8}$ , wing  $3\frac{5}{8}$ , tail 2, tarsi  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Remark.*—In the note accompanying the drawing, Mr. Coxen states that two examples of this bird were procured by Mr. Waller

from a sawyer, who found them in a scrub on the east coast, where he was at work, and where he observed the species moving about in small flocks of from fifteen to twenty in number, and by no means shy.

3. Notes upon some Parrots living in the Society's Menagerie. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Society.

(Plate XVI.)

In preparing for press a new edition of the List of Vertebrated Animals in the Society's living collection, I have made some notes upon certain species of Parrots now represented in the Society's extensive living series of these birds, which may be worthy of record.

A Maccaw purchased for the Society at Liverpool on the 23rd of August last appears to be quite distinct from the Military Maccaws previously in the collection, differing materially both in its larger size and in the enormous width of the lower mandible. In these birds, therefore, it appears that we have now living side by side in the Parrot-house examples of both the species of "Military Maccaws" figured by Levaillant in his great work on Parrots, the existence of which has been so often denied. That the larger bird, with its enormously crass under mandible, is specifically different from the smaller and more common one can, I think, hardly be denied by those who have seen them both together, although there is but slight difference in the plumage, as far as I can tell from examination of the living birds. The name *militaris* must, I think, be reserved for the smaller of the two species (*L'Ara militaire*, Levaill. Perr. pl. 4), whilst the larger (*Le Grand Ara militaire*, Levaill. pl. 6) must be called *Ara ambigua* (Bechst.), Bechstein's term having been founded upon Levaillant's last-mentioned figure.

The two species may be diagnosed as follows:—

+ *ARA AMBIGUA*: *major*: *rostro majore et mandibula precipue multo magis crassa*: *pileo obscurius viridi et flavo variegato*: ex Mexico.

+ *ARA MILITARIS*: *minor*: *rostro modico*: *pileo unicolore late viridi*: ex Nov. Granada: rep. Æquat. et Peruvia, inter Andes.

I have no doubt that the smaller is the South American bird, as I have an example of it in my own collection from Bogota. I conjecture, therefore, that the larger one is from Mexico, as Swainson and others have recorded the occurrence of *Ara militaris* in that country.

Another very interesting recent addition to the Society's collection consists of two fine examples of the beautiful Green-tailed Lory of San Cristoval, Salomon Islands (*Lorius chlorocercus*), described by